MR ELKINS SHOWS THE DAMAGE INPLICTED ON AMERICAN ROADS AND SUGGESTS REME-

DIES - REPLIES FROM SENATORS HOAR, NELSON AND CHILITON

Washington, March 2.-To-day's debate in the washington, alaska Homestead and Railway senate on the Alaska Homestead and Railway pushi-of-Way bill was decidedly spirited. Mr. Carof Montana, delivered a vigorous speech in rea that made in the last two days by Mr. Raw Utah, in the course of which he made a tefence of the honor of Congressional comtrees and of officials in the Government depart The chief feature of the debate was a a delivered by Mr. Eikins, of West Virginia, in swed why the aggression of that road ash to be stopped by the United States. Mr. eight speech aroused much interest, particularly in famous Section 22 of the present he stood squarely with the sterling om Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Mr. Chi of Texas, and Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota. maintained that a large part of Mr. Elkins's sech was irrelevant to the pending discussion. He all not admit that the aggressions of the Canagan Pacific were so serious as the West Virginia would have people believe. Mr. Nelson gale a strong protest against Mr. Elkins's proposiess to abolish the bonding privilege, holding that that privilegs was in the direct interest of the peorthwest. Mr. Chilton briefly contended est under recent decisions of the Supreme Court long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate commerce law did not apply to the competition be-Ekins, who had been waiting the greater of the afternoon for an opportunity to address me Senate, said in beginning his remarks that he was glad to see that an effort was being made exact something from Canada in view of all es received from the United States. That par of Section 15 of the pending bill to which Mr. were principally based, provides that "th nem in bonded warehouses at the port of Wrangel. in the District of Alaska, and of withdrawing the ame for exportation to any place in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory without paypent of duty, is hereby granted to the Dominion of Canada and its citizens when upon proclamation by the President of the United States it shall apby the fraction of the privilege of transporting through British Columbia or the Northwest Territory goods or passengers arriving from or destined other ports in Alaska has been or will ganted to any person or corporation by the Gov-ernment of the Dominion of Canada."

SENATOR ELKINS'S SPEECH.

r long years," said Mr. Elkins, "Canada has taken business from our country and despoiled the business of our railroads, and all this without any return. In order to understand the better what I have to sav. I desire to refer particularly to the Canadian Pacific Railroad."

Mr Elkins cited some interesting statistics con eming the Canadian Pacific. The road extends from Halifax to Vancouver, with connections, 7.128 miles, nearly two thousand miles of which are in United States. Its connections in this country extend as far south as Baltimore and St. Louis. It forms the greatest military, commercial and political highway in the world. It controls the polities and dictates the policy of Canada. It could th its sea connections transport fifty thousand ops from England to Canada in ten days. For steamship line to run between Southamption Hallfax it will receive a subsidy of \$750,000 from Vancouver to the Orient it receives \$300,000, and from Vancouver to Australia a subsidy of 250.000. The Pacific Mail for carrying more mail receives from the United States only \$14.820. Since its establishment it has received from Great Britain subsidies, gifts and concessions \$215,000,000, an equivalent of \$10,000,000 a year. By aid of these mmense concessions it is enabled to take trade from American roads, and does it openly and de-

Mr Elkins said that the Canadian Pacific be been nicknamed by the raffroad world "the Sit-ting Buil." The differentials it demanded aggregate from \$30 to \$60 a car to Eastern and Western dies less than by American lines. He cited the fact that in 1891 the American railroads gave the imerican territory. Subsequently the Canadian Pacific refused to take this sum, and has since been waging a war on American railroads. It is new cutting rates against American railroads to set Klondike trade, and is actually carrying passengers from New-York to Vancouver, a distance of three thousand miles, for \$38. He said that if the Canadian Pacific is permitted to proceed on these lines it would shortly monopolize the through business from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific and all the business to and from the Orient, leaving te American roads only local business, and making

AMERICAN ROADS LOSING \$60,000,000 A YEAR. Mr. Elkins said that the amount of business tian Pacific aggregated nearly \$50,000,000. "This said, "to give employment to our own people, and We pay \$300,000,000 per annum, or \$1,000,000 for every working day in the year, to foreign ships to haul what we sell and buy, our exports and imports, England getting 60 per cent of this vast Americans. We once had 92 per cent of our foreign trade carried in American ships, and now only have about 12 per cent. Americans have suffered the great humiliation of being driven from the sea. Phatic. England and Canada seem determined to tental line, and to monopolize the carrying by rail of a large share of our transcontinental line com-Before and all of our trade to and from the Orient."

THE REMEDIES PROPOSED. As a remedy for the existing evils. Mr. Elkins said that he would first abolish the bonding privileges and consular seals at Vancouver. The effect of this Second, he would compel obedience to the Interstate Commerce statutes by all lines connecting with the Canadian Pacific. Third, he would enforce Section 22 of the present tariff law in

Mordance with its meaning and as it reads it conclusion. Mr. Elkine said that we were on he threshold of a commercial war among nations for extension of commerce. The conflict was in-stituble. "It seems now," said he, "as if the United States would have to meet this war singleasking no favors and expecting none. While we do not court such a conflict, we need not shrink from it. The conditions as to our shipping Any change will make them ber In order to meet this war the United States should restore its shipping and stop the aggres

None of the Canadian Pacific." When Mr Elkins referred to the military advanof the Canadian Pacific and its two strong helds-Halifax and Esquimault-Mr. Hoar inter rupted him with the facetious remark that the Sensior need have no apprehension of the British guns at those points, as they would endanger Americans only in the event of their kicking, as, If any trouble should occur, Americans would be behind those guns.

to a question from Mr. Lindsay conof the statement that the Canadian Pacific was carrying passengers from New-York to Vancourser for \$38. Mr. Elkins said that the American foads had received permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to compete with the Ca-tadian line in passenger rates, but that the Canadian Pacific had declared its intention of reducing

response to a question from Mr. Wilson as to effect of abolishing the consular seals at Van-vice on the trade of Tacoma and Seattle, Mr. has replied that it would nil those ports with and it would at the same time increase the ness of American relironds and reduce railroad Ses.

viveu wide credit for that section. Wiser ments he he said, had placed that excellent section be he he said, had placed that excellent section that some papers desired to have his nection with that famous section investigated did not," said Mr. Elkins, "have the honor of ting that section or of placing it in the bill author stands for American interests, and if the place of the section of the section of the place of t

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"THE TRUE CRITERION IS QUALITY."

For comparison we quote the prices paid for Champagnes in England, where QUALITY establishes the market value

VINTAGE VINTAGE VINTAGE £ . d. £ . d. £ . 4. 135 97 83 POMMERY MOET & CHANDON - - -105 G. H. MUMM - - - 101 75

his sudden and tragic death occurred in New-York, and that President Harrison's statement regarding the subject was made just as he was about to re-tire from office.

"Why does not McKinley take action?" inquired Mr Lindges

the from office.

"Why does not McKinley take action?" inquired Mr. Lindsay.

"I wish the Senator would ask him." replied Mr. Elkins. "And the Senator might also ask the Seretary of the Treasury why he does not act. Perhaps they will in time, but I do not know."

"If." inquired Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, "the Canadian Pacific were subject to the long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce law, would it be able to take away the business of our railroads?"

"It would not," replied Mr. Elkins. "The Senastor has struck the point of this entire matter While our railroads are hampered by that law the Canadian Pacific is free from its restrictions."

In the course of a brief reply to Mr. Elkins, Mr. Hoar expressed some regret that Mr. Elkins, Mr. Hoar expressed some regret that Mr. Elkins, had brought into the discussion of the pending bill so much matter that was apparently irrelevant. He agreed with Mr. Elkins that the Executive departments of the Government had the power that they ought to exercise to prevent Canada from imposing upon this country or its business interests. He also agreed that the destruction of the seal herds was a reproach to civilization, and that the denial of the privileges of hospitality to American fishermen was a reproach. He held, too that Canada ought not to enjoy any bonding privilege which the United States did not also have, and he perfectly agreed with Mr. Elkins that the business of supplying American citizens in Alaska ought not in any way to be burdened by Canadian monopoly. He expressed the belief, however, that Mr. Fikins ought not to have taken advantage of the desire on the part of the Senate to accomplish these objects by introducing into the discussion a collateral matter.

NO FEAR OF WAR WITH ENGLAND.

NO FEAR OF WAR WITH ENGLAND

Mr. Hoar said he did not fear danger on accoun of the Canadian Pacific in time of war. As a case of hostilities. But, independent of this factor taking care of itself. If it had done so in the Revolution and in the War of 1812 it could certainly do so now. He did not believe in encourage ing the talk of possible hostilities with a friendly Power, and wanted especially to discourage al ideas of danger from the guns supposed to be pointing from Halifax and Esquimault. Mr. Hoar asserted that neither the United States nor Great

pointing from Halifax and Eequimault. Mr. Hoar asserted that neither the United States nor Great Britain could afford to go to war, because of the of various kinds which bind the two countries to gether. During the Civil War in this country two cruisers had swept American commerce from the sea, and England knew only too well what would be the effect of a general war on her commerce at the present time. Hence he did not think it necessary that the people of the United States should lie awake nights in contemplation of a hostile invasion from Canada. He would agree, however, that the behavior of Canada had often been unjust, irritating and unfair, and he hoped that the time would come when justice should be done and equality established, and he was especially sorry that Mr. Elkins should have raised this railroad question while the effort to secure this end was being made.

Mr. Nelson followed Mr. Hoar with a sharp though short protest against Mr. Elkins's proposition, on the ground that it was almed at the interests of the farmers of the Northwest. "We have," he said, "other interests than those of the railroad trunk lines. At the further end of Lake Superior there is located a great emptre of five or six millions of farmers, and the interests of those farmers are of far higher consideration than are the interests of the railroads, however important they may be to their owners." Continuing, ne said that the Canadian Pacific road had brought to these farmers a reduction amounting to an average of about 10 cents a bushel on the transportation of their products to the Atlantic seaboard. Why, he asked, should this advantage be destroyed in the interests of a few stockholders and bondholders in these railroads, most of whom lived abroad? He asserted that Mr. Elkins's proposition was a blow at the American farmer, and there to roast and singe him without mercy.

Mr. Chilton in a few words said that Mr. Elkins was proceeding on a misconception, and that the Canadian Pacific rates were not subject to the law controlling

CANADIAN PACIFIC RATE WAR. MEETINGS OF RAILROAD MEN IN CHICAGO QUES

TION OF DIFFERENTIALS DISCUSSED. Chicago, March 2-A meeting of the Central Passenger Association was held here to-day to consider the transcontinental rate war. Many of the roads in the Central Passenger Association are anxious, it is said, to hold aloof, and take no part of the Grand Trunk in meeting the rates of the Canadian Pacific would force the competitors of the Grand Trunk to meet any reduced rates that

may be put into effect Western roads have decided that they will accept the suggestion of General Passenger Agents Roberts, of the Erie, and Daniels, of the New-York Central, in which, after a conference with the officers of the Canadian Pacific, they say that, in their opinion, a conference is destrable, for the purpose of settling the trouble, if possible. The general passenger agents of the Western roads were in session to-day, and after some discussion announced that they were ready to meet with the

were in session to-day, and after some discussion announced that they were ready to meet with the officials of the Canadian Pacific at any place and time agreed upon by Messrs. Roberts and Daniels and the officials of the Canadian Pacific. Before this agreement was reached, however, the Western roads sent out a notice to the effect that they had decided to meet the rates made by the Canadian Pacific, and asking all interested roads to participate in the reductions made.

The action of the Western roads in agreeing to attend any conference called for the purpose of settling the trouble, and a possible peaceable outcome of the matter, had the effect of sweeping the ground out from under the feet of the roads which were desirous of fighting. The association will now wait the turn of events.

The lake lines and railroad men met here to-day to consider the question of differentials that shall govern the trade during the coming season of navigation. The differential that has been allowed to the lake lines heretofore has been a lowed to the lake lines heretofore has been allowed to maintain the rates with so large a differential in effect. The lake lines were strongly of the beltef that the differential was too low, if anything.

The committee of the Trunk Line Association which went to Montreal to confer with officials of the Canadian Pacific line will submit its report at the next meeting of the joint committee, held on March 8.

THE MURDER OF POSTMASTER BAKER.

RESOLUTION FOR A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGA TION PAVORABLY REPORTED.

Washington, March 2-The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day authorized a favorable report on Senator Mason's joint resolu

tion for an investigation of the recent murder of Baker, the colored postmaster at Lake City, S. C. The resolution was amended, and as reported is as

follows:

Whereas, It is asserted that the United States postmaster at Lake City, S. C., has been murdered and his wite and children shot, his home burned and the United States mail and property therein destroyed, therefore,

Resolved, That a joint committee, consisting of six members of Congress, three from the Sennis and three from the House, be appointed to investigate the alleged crime and report the facts to Congress, together with their recommendations, and that they have authority to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, and to employ a stenographer, to be paid out of the contingent funds of the two houses of Congress, and the power to act through a sub-con mittee.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, March 2.-The President sent the fol

owing nominations to the Senate to-day MARSHALL L KING, to be Collector of Customs to

the District of Alexandria, Va.

WILLIAM L. BUECHLE, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of St. Joseph.

EIDWARD A. ROZIERO, to be Attorney for the Elastern District of Missouri. LOUIS C. BOHLE, to be Marshal for the Eastern Dis-trict of Missouri. WILLIAM L. AVERY, of Montana, to be Consul at Belize, British Hondurae

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS. Washington, March 2-Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day were the following: New-York-Centre Berlin, Frank Jones; Minoa, Mrs. Bianche Morrison.

COREAN SECRETARY RESIGNS.

Washington, March 2.—Mr. Bong Sun Pak, first secretary of the Corean Legation, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by his Gov-ernment.

LOUD BILL AMENDMENTS.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE PROPOSED BY THE HOUSE POSTOFFICE COMMITTEE. Washington, March 2 (Special).-There seems to

be some misunderstanding among members of the House of Representatives in regard to the intent, scope and effect of the amendment which the Postoffice Committee is to offer to-morrow to Section 2 of the Loud bill. That section, if the amendment is adopted, will read as follows:

amendment is adopted, will read as follows:

Section 2. The publications of the second class, except as provided in Section 25 of the act of March 3, 1879, when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, including sample copies not to exceed in any case lo per cent of the number of copies mailed at the same time to actual subscribers, or when sent from a news agency to regular subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or fraction thereof, to be prepaid under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. Provided, that no more than one thousand sample copies of any issue of a newspaper or periodical shall be mailable at a cent a pound rate of postage, and, provided further, that news agents or publishers at the pound rate unsold periodical publications, but shall pay postage on the same at the rate of one cent for four ounces.

Section 2 of the bill, as reported to the House, reads as follows:

reads as follows:

Section 2. That publications of the second class, except as provided in Section 25 of the act of March 2, 1879, when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, excluding sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or fraction thereof, such postage to be prepaid as now provided by law. Provided, nevertheless, that news agents shall not be allowed to return to news agents or publishers at the pound rate unsold periodical publications, but shall pay postage on the same at the rate of one cent for four ounces.

One question that is raised is as to whether

One question that is raised is as to whether sample copies equal in number to 10 per cent of the bona fide circulation (but in no case to exceed one thousand copies) of each issue of a newspaper or periodical, whether daily, semi-weekly, weekly monthly, bimonthly or quarterly, will be admitted to the mails and transported at the rate of one cent a pound. In reply to a question by a Tribune correspondent to-day Chairman Loud said that such was the intent and purpose of the amend-

Another question that has been raised relates to the right of publishers of new publications to send sample copies at the rate of one cent a pound. To Loud replied in the House that in his opinion the amendment would not benefit such publications. This is urged by some members as a reason why the section should be still further amended, and to-day a feeling seemed to be spreading in favor of the substitution for Section 2, as the committee proposes to amend it, of Section 3 of the bill introduced by Mr. Chandler in the Senate, which provides:

which provides:

That publications of the second class, except as provided in Section 25 of the act of March 3, 1879, when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication including sample copies amounting in any one fiscal year to 10 per centum more than the aggregate legitimate circulation for that year, or amounting to 100 per centum during the first year of the issue of a publication wholly new), or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agency to the publisher, shall be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or fraction thereof, such postage to be prepaid as now prepared by law.

The general debate on the bill continued through

The general debate on the bill continued through to-day's session, and less interest was shown than on yesterday. The strong and weak points of the measure will be brought out more clearly to-morrow in the five-minute debate, when there will be an opportunity to offer amendments.

TAMMANY OFFICIALS ANNOYED

FRESH COMPLICATION CAUSED BY THE DELAY OF THE LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS IN ADOPTING

A NEW SET OF RULES.

Delay by the local Civil Service Commissioners in adopting a new set of rules for the greater city has caused a fresh complication to annoy the Tammany heads of departments of the city government. Temporary appointments have been made in several of the departments on the certification that there were no eligible lists from which to fill offices in the classified service, but under the law such appointments were good for only thirty days, and the terms of the officers appointed temporarily are expiring. Heads of departments who toped that new Civil Service rules would be in force before the thirty-day appointments expired are in a quandary. They are not sure that they have the right to make temporary reappointments. and some of them fear that if they violate the Civil Service regulations they will turn themselved The Controller has been warned by the officers of the Civil Service Reform Association that he will be held personally responsible for salaries paid to persons appointed in violation of the law

Among the temporary appointments were those of fourteen Deputy Tax Commissioners, whose services are important, because they make the assessments on property for taxation. Under the rules of the former Civil Service Board, the Deputy Tax Commissioners were required to pass a competitive examination, and it is a question if they can be retained in office without such examination. They and other temporarily appointed officials are afraid that their pay will be held up by the Controller Ex-Controller Fitch took the ground that he could not be compelled to pay salthe Controller Ex-Controller Fitch took the ground that he could not be compelled to pay salaries on the advice of the Corporation Counsel when there were questions upon which the couris might be called to intercede, because he was not protected from personal responsibility by the Corporation Counsel's opinion. In several of the departments salaries have been cut down and other means have been employed to force resignations, in the expectation that new Civil Service rules would permit appointments of Tammany favorites without competitive examination, and the delay in getting the rules in operation has left some of the departments without a sufficient force of clerks. President Knox of the local Civil Service Board said yesterday that the new rules probably would be made public before the close of this week. He said that the rules had not been submitted to the State Civil Service Board, but he declined to say if they would be submitted for the approval of the State Board. It has been reported that the State Board was considering the new rules, but Mr. Knox asserted positively yesterday that the rules had not been sent to Albany or even signed by the local Commissioners. The rules probably will be submitted to Mayor Van Wyck on Saturday. At the same time the Corporation Counsel may give an opinion as to the need for having the rules approved by the State Civil Service Board.

QUIET AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB. The Democratic Club was practically deserted to do with the slim attendance, but the main reason that the faithful failed to throng the halls was that Mr. Croker had decided to go to one of e theatres. Mr. Croker has made so much oney on his racehorses and his transactions in Wall Street that he disdains to take advantage of minor ways of making a fortune, else he might have reaped a fair profit by announcing at the clubhouse which theatre he intended to visit, for nearly every manager would have been glad to offer him a percentage on all the trade he could attract. When Tammany men are failing over one another in their efforts to keep in touch with "the boss," it is only reasonable to suppose that they would have followed him to the theatre However, the leader, 'gave them the slip" last night, and for the first time in several months he had an evening of solitary enjoyment.

There were no new rumors about the sale of the New-York Athletic Club house yesterday, and nobody had any new plans to offer for the enlargement of the present quarters of the Democratic Club. might have reaped a fair profit by announcing at

TYPEWRITERS IN HIS OFFICE.

Register Fromme has recently purchased thirtysix typewriters for use on the books in his office. Heretofore it has been the custom to engross all the documents filed for record. This has involved the documents fried for record. This has involved a great expenses, besides being unsatisfactory in many respects. Mr. Fromme, when he took charge of the office, decided that typewritten records would be more legible and would cost the city less money.

JOHN C SHEEHAN STARTS FOR FLORIDA. John C. Sheehan and his family started yester-day for Palm Beach, Fla., for the benefit of Mr. Sheehan's health, which has been bad for several The length of Mr. Sheehan's stay in the South will depend entirely upon his condition. A prominent member of the Democratic Club said yesterday that the report that Mr. Croker would soon join Mr. Sheehan at Palm Beach was entirely without foundation.

CLASS DAY AT THE CARLISLE SCHOOL Carlisle, Penn., March 2.-The tenth commence-ment of the Indian Industrial School opened this afternoon with the class day exercises. There was a great number of visitors from abroad, among them Indian Commissioner W. A. Jones, Assistant Commissioner Tanner, Congressman J. S. Sherman, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Afchairman of the House Committee on Indian Af-fairs, and a number of other Congressmen; General Eaton, the Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Alaska; the Rev. Dr. Lippincott, and President Jameson of the Sen-eca Nation. To-morrow will be commencement day. There are twenty-four graduates, represent-ting fifteen tribes. Dr. Lippincott will present the diplomas.

WEBER PIANOS

Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth St.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS INSIST.

SURE THAT THERE WAS A CONSPIRACY TO SMUGGLE LACES-EMBERSON'S COUN-SEL SAYS HIS CLIENT IS INNOCENT

alleged smuggling conspiracy which the customs authorities have been investigating for several months, and which led to the arrest on Monday of Robert Little, one of the engineers of the Amertean Line steamship Paris, and the seizure of a large quantity of jaces in the office of Thomas Emberson, at No. 923 Broadway. The Custom House officials have been compelled to consent to the liberation of Little, but they say that Ember son has completely controlled the market for the 40 per cent less than the lowest prices at which they have the strongest suspicion that he was able to do this because the goods were smuggled.

The customs officials in charge of the case are greatly chagrined at the breakdown of the charge not they will apply for a warrant for Emberson's arrest. A high official at the Custom House said yesterday to a Tribune reporter that it had been their intention to capture Little red-handed with supposedly smuggled lace in his possession. "This," he added, "I think we could have done, but the authorities at Washington sent down some ing Little out of our hands, and bungled the whole usiness. Of course, this does not affect the case against Emberson, which we think is as clear a one as we have ever had."

If the officials believe that they have a good case against Emberson, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, his couninnocent of any part in a smuggling conspiracy Mr. Dittenhoefer vesterday. "We shall make the customs people return the laces, and it is possible that there may be an action against the Collector of the Port of New-York for damages. That, how ever, rests with Mr. Emberson to decide. As for the charge against him, it is pure conjecture, with not an atom of evidence to support it, and is bound to fall through. Why, many of the laces seized had been in Mr. Emberson's possession for fifteer or twenty years.

had been in Mr. Emberson's possession for fifteen or twenty years."

The appraisement of the laces, it is expected, will be completed to-day. Until then no exact estimate can be obtained as to their value. The latter is known, however, to be large, and the quality of the laces is such that the services of several experts have been required. Phelps, head of the law division in the Custom House, said yesterday that the Custom House officials had no idea of giving up the case against Emberson. In all the time that he had been underseiling the rest of the trade, said Colonel Phelps, Emberson had not been known to make a single entry in the custom-houses of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston or Baltimore.

FOR A COPPER RIVER ROUTE.

GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION TO LEAVE VAN-COUVER ABOUT MARCH 15.

Portland, Ore., March 2 - The United States Government is about to send an expedition from Vanouver Barracks to find a practicable route up Copper River, Alaska, to the Yukon Basin. While official information is not yet available, it is understood that this expedition will consist of fifty men and three officers of the 14th Infanty, and that it will leave Vancouver Barracks for the North about March 15. The reindeer that were secured for aiding the relief expedition to the Klondike. now abandoned, will probably be nection with the exploring trip up Copper River.

RIGID STEAMER INSPECTION. VICTORIA VESSELS CANNOT BE CLEARED WITH-

OUT A CERTIFICATE

Victoria, B. C., March 2.-Orders have been re ceived by local inspectors of steamboats that all steamers sailing from this port, regardless of flag. must be rigidly inspected, and must not be cleared by the collector of customs until they can show certificates that they have passed a favorable in-spection. The steamers Victorian, Amur and Bos-cowicz sailed last night for Alaskan ports crowded with passengers.

FOUR HUNDRED MINERS GOING NORTH. San Francisco, March 2-Over four hundred miners left for the Copper River gold fields on the steamer Valencia vesterday. The vessel will stop at Seattle on her way up, where she will take on more passengers. Many of the men who went up on the Valencia came from the Eastern States.

TEN MORE BOATS FOR THE YUKON. Vancouver, B. C., March 2 - The British-American Corporation, which recently decided not to take an option upon the Alaska Commercial Company, is sending up to the Klondike a Yukon pioneer, A. G. Hinde Bowker, who will look after the development of the corporation's property on Stewart River, Bonow outfitting here, says that his company will put ten boats on the Yukon River. He declares that after ten years' experience he is satisfied that Yukon dogs are really the only useful animals to take North. He ridicules the idea of Klondikers buying so many furs.

ROSENFELDT CASE MAY BE DROPPED. Seattle, Wash. March 2-J. R. Smiley, the local pany, of Chicago, has been acquitted of the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It is probable, in view of Smiley's acquittal, that extra-dition proceedings against E. Rosenfeldt, general manager of the company, will be dropped.

THE LATTIMER SHOOTING TRIAL.

SHERIFF MARTIN CROSS-EXAMINED EVIDENCE GIVEN BY DEPUTIES.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., March 2-When court opened ocratic Club was practically deserted this morning for the continuation of the trial of Of course the weather had something Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of strikers at Lattimer on September 10, Sheriff Martin again took the stand and his cross-examination occupied nearly an hour. The main point established was that the witness denied making the remark after the shooting; that he had merely taken a hand "in the matter as plain James Martin, and as the Sheriff of Luzerne County." The defence then endeavored to have the Sheriff testify that he was unable to suppress the rioting and disthe civil authorities were unable to cope with it, and had then telegraphed to the Governor of Pennsylvania for aid to suppress the riot, and that consequently the Governor ordered out the State Militia on the night of September 19. The Commonwealth objected to this line of testimony and Judge Woodward sustained the objection.

Samuel Price testified that he was Sheriff Martin's chief deputy. He told about the Sheriff giving all the deputies explicit orders to keep cool and not get excited, to protect property and maintain the peace. He aiso told them they were not to shoot unless for self-protection. He corroborated Sheriff Martin's testimony from the time the deputies went on duty at 5 o'ciock September 7 until they formed in line at Lattimer. He did not know who gave the order to fire.

Trio Pardee Platt, of Hazleton, manager of the Pardee department store, gave a clear and detailed description of the whole affair. He was one of the deputies, and told how the property-owners in Hazleton and its vicinity appointed special watchmen to guard their properties at night from the riotous mob of strikers, and how they purchased one hundred Springfield ritles and breech-loading shotsums for these watchmen. These were the arms that were afterward given to the deputies. He aiso told how a chartered police association had been organized in 1850, and had guarded company properties ever since in that region. Mr. Platt told how a striker, carrying a flag nalled on a strek, had struck him with it, and how the witness broke the stick and took the flag when the strikers at Lattimer on September 19 and advise them to disperse. The Sheriff was knocked down on his knees and pummelled by the strikers, some of whom flourished revolvers and knives and tried to kill him. He rushed to the Sheriff selected. He did not shoot and did not know who gave the order to fire.

A. M. Hess, a civil engineer of Hazleton, who commanded some of the deputies, corroborated Mr. Flatt's account of the attack on the Sheriff. He heard one shot first, li the civil authorities were unable to cope with it. and had then telegraphed to the Governor of Penn-

LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS

TOWNS IN NINE RURAL COUNTIES RE-BUKE PLATT RULE.

ONLY TWO COUNTIES SHOW REPUBLICAN GAINS

Albany, March 2 (Special) -The town elections held in various parts of the State yesterday show decided Democratic gains. This, it is urged by the machine Republicans, is only a partial return to the normal conditions which existed previous to the recent Republican landslide. The Democrats, on the other hand, point to the outcome as an indication of a State victory for them in the approaching fall campaign. The table given below shows the comparative results in eighteen counties where town elections were held yesterday:

	Elected spring of 1898.		Elected spring of 1806.		Gain.	
	R.	D.	R.	D.	R	D.
*Allegany	21	8	28 10	- 6	-	2
Clinton	10		10	- 13th	-	-
Chemung	7	13	9	- 11	-	1 3
*Dutchess	11	9	18	2		1 7
Essex	16	2 2 3	16	2	-	-
Franklin	17	2	17	2	-	-
Genesee	10	3.	10	3	-	-
Greene	10	4	8	6	2	
*Monroe	11	8	15		-	
Ontario	10	7	9	1100	1	
tOneida	13	18	13	18	-	-
tOswego	15	15	20	1	and.	5
*Renseelaer	10	5	12	3	-	
Steuben	24	14	31	7	-	1 3
fl later	10	10	13	7	-	3
Tompkins	. 9	4	. 0	4	-	-
Washington	1.7	100	17	-		-
Wayne	10	5	11	4	-	1 1

*In 1896 two Prohibitionists, classified as Republicans, and one Populist, classified as a Democrat, were elected, This year two Prohibitionists were elected, total years two Prohibitionists were elected. City Supervisors elected in November, 1897, and not included in this table.

Litted Supervisors elected in November, and not included in this table.

The Republicans gained three seats in Boards of Supervisors, while the Democrats made gains amounting in all to thirty-three Supervisors. It would appear as if Thomas C. Platt's policy is being stamped with disapproval by the rural Republicans.

DETAILS OF THE ELECTIONS.

Malone, March 2.-Franklin County towns yester day elected seventeen Republican and two Demoas last year. Franklin and Harrietstown, which have been Democratic for two years, elected Republicans, while Chateaugay and Bellmont, which have of late been represented by Republicans, chose Democrats. cratic Supervisors, the Board standing the same Elizabethtown - March 2 - Essex County is strong-

ly Republican Out of eighteen Supervisors the Republicans have elected sixteen. The great issue in many towns was the fight for prestige between the regular Republican organization and the facthe regular Republican organization and the faction headed by Congressman Foote. The latter
element joined with the Democracy in many towns,
notably in Mortah and Chesterfield. In the former,
which is the home of Congressman Foote and
F. S. and W. C. Witherbee, who are recognized as
the leaders of the regular Republican organization,
the Foote faction joined with the Democrats and
made a most bitter struggle, but was overwhelmed.
In Chesterfield the Republican candidate was
elected by 3 majority. Gouverneur, March 2-In the charter election

yesterday the Democratic ticket was the only one on the official ballot. The Republicans wrote in on the official ballot. The property of the name of John E. McFerran for Village President, and elected him by a majority of 25 out of a total of 600 votes cast.

Plattsburg, March 2.—The Democratic ticket was elected here yesterday by 40 majority.

Elmira, March 2.-At the charter election here yesterday Edgar Denton, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by a plurality of 172. One Republican and three Democratic Constables were elected, and the Democrats elected six out of ten Aldermen. Of the nine Supervisors elected six are Democrats.

Corning, March 2.-William L. McGeorge, the Corning, March 2.—William L. McGeorge, the Republican candidate for Mayor at the municipal election yesterday, was elected by a plurality of 1. The Republicans elected three Supervisors and four out of five Aldermen. The present Mayor is a Democrat. The Democrats will contest the election of McGeorge on the ground of an improper count. Hornellsville, March 2-At 'yesterday's election Fay Rathbun, Republican, was elected Mayor over George Waldorf by over 40 majority. A Demo cratic Chamberlain, Recorder and one Democratic Alderman were elected. The Common Council, which for the last year has consisted of ten Demo-crats and two Republicans, will now be composed of six from each party, giving the new Republican Mayor the deciding vote.

BROOKLYN VICTOR AT HOCKEY.

THE MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB DEFEATED BY 4 GOALS TO 0.

In one of the championship bookey games last defeated a team from the Montclair Athletic by a score of 4 goals to 0 at the Clermont Avenue by a score of a goals to be seemed to have no effect on the lovers of this sport, for they turned out in large numbers to cheer the players on. There was plenty of excitement in the first half of the game. One of the big are lights which hang from the roof fell. The insulation wire caught fire, and the game was stopped barely in time to allow Jacobus, the Montclair goalkeeper, to get from under the lamp before it fell. Later in a scrimmage one of the players hit the puck and knocked it high into the air, landing it in a Japanese lantern. The players threw stick into the air, and at last brought down the puck and also the lantern. In the first half of the game the puck was taken into the Brooklyn quarters, but did not stay there long, for it was sent back by Drysdale, and after three minutes' play Hall passed it to Dobby, who shot the disk through scoring the first point of the game. The Montciair forwards tried

point of the game. The Montciair forwards tried hard to score, but in vain, for Dobby took the puck away from them and carried it the full length of the rink, again scoring twelve minutes after the first goal was recorded. The Brooklyn team still continued good work, and two minutes before the first half was up Wall scored a goal.

In the second half play was more lively at times, and it seemed as if the Montciair team would score several times, but their shots were wide. In the latter part of the game Dobby again shot the puck through, shutting the Jerseyites out without scoring. The Brooklyn team work was good, Dobby, Wall and Hallock being frequently applauded, while the Hornfeck brothers and Jacobus did good work for their side.

The line up:			
Skating Club, Brooklyn	Positions	Montela	Ir A. C.
Drakley	Forwards		
Dobby			
Hall			
Wall			
Drysdale			
McKenzie			
Referee Robert D. Wr	enn, St. N	icholas Skatir	g Club

NAVAL RESERVES DEFEATED

At the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last evening the New-York Athletic Club's hockey team defeated the Naval Reserves' seven by three goals to into the New-York half, and held it there until Fenwick was able to get it out in a scrimmage and send it into the sailors' territory. Bogert, geting the puck and shooting it through, then scored the first goal of the game. The Reserves tried hard from going through. In the second half the New-York team played together, Fenwick shooting the puck through for a goal soon after play. The puck was afterward lifted back and forward for some time, until Beidon passed it to Wonham, who shot it through, ending the scoring. The Naval Reserves played a good game. Crawford, Roberts and Mott, of the latter side, were often cheered by the spectators, while Fenwick Pope and Wonham did the honors for the New-Yorkers.

THE MICHE			
N. Y. A. C.	Position.	Naval	Reserves.
Wonham	Forwards		Lockwood
Wallace	Forwards		Ryder
Fenwick	Point	*******	Mott
Macrae	Goal		Gfimore

CANADIAN CHAMPIONS COMING One of the most important hockey matches

played recently in the United States will take place at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink to-morrow and on Saturday evening of this week. The Victoria Hockey Club, of Montreal, for two years the champion of Canada and the holder of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the ice hockey championship of the world, will make its first visit to the United States. To-morrow evening the team will play th New-York Athletic Club hockey team, the present amateur champions of the United States, and at 8:15 p. m. on Saturday they will play the St. Nicholas Skating Club team, now tied with the New-York Athletic Club for championship in this winter's series of games.

AN INJUNCTION DENIED.

Chicago, March 2.-The application of "The Inter Ocean" for an injunction to restrain the Associated Press from cutting off its news service to that paper was denied by Judge Waterman to-day. Est. 1834.

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and Soup Sets, American Cut Glass, Clocks, Vases, Lamps, Candelabras, Gold Decorated Glassware, Plates for Dinner, Fish, Game, Entree and Des-

CHAMPAGNE IN NAMING BATTLE-SHIPS.

WATER NOT LIKELY TO BE USED ON EITHER THE KEARSARGE OR THE KENTUCKY.

Newport News, Va., March 2 (Special).-Mrs. R Jones, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Virginia, has just received letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Maynard Winslow, in which the latter declines to consider the use of water at the launching of the battle-ship Kear-sarge. Mrs. Winslow says that she has no personal objection to naming the big ship with water but in deference to the wishes of her husband Lieutenant Winslow, of the Navy, she will break a bottle of champagne across the ship's prow when it leaves the ways. This announcement will set at rest the fears entertained by naval officers and sallors that ill-luck must surely befall the Kearsarge if named with water and by a married woman, both customs lacking precedent. It is probable that Secretary Long and the officers of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company will require Miss Bradley to use champagne in naming the Kentucky. The report that the battle-ships will be launched on March 2 is erroneous. Superintendent 3 N. Smith authorizes the statement that March 24 is the date selected. eutenant Winslow, of the Navy, she will break bottle of champagne across the ship's prow

A SUMMER HOTEL DESTROYED.

Philadelphia, March 2.-Thatcher's Inn. a large suburban hotel at Darby, on the western outskirts of the city, which had for years been a popular summer home for Philadelphians, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The hotel, which was owned by Mrs. Thatcher, was not open for business, and the only occupant was a colored caretaker. The loss is about \$20,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

Enropean Advertisements.

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